awaiting the news expected to arrive by the steamer Alameda que on the 21st inst. Since the diplomatic notes exchanged between the provisional government and Minister Willis, nothing further has transpired.

tion at Honolulu is in a state of abeyance

All Ready for an Attack. In the meantime the provisional government is carrying out the plaus of defense already reported, and the last 5,000 sandbags are being filled today to be placed in position upon the upper verandas of the executive building in case an attack is made.

After the vote of the council that removals of the royalists in office should be made, which was precipitated by the removal of Frederick Wundenberg from the depmy clerkship of the supreme court, George Smithers, registrar of public accounts, was replaced in the finance department by Mr. George Ashley. an American. Carl Widemann, first clerk in the same department, was replaced in the same way by E. A. Meinery, a Hawalian-born American. The only other removal which has taken -place to date is that of a royalist from the custom house, who has been replaced by

a three-fourths white annexationist, Conversations with leading royalists develop the belief that President Cleveland will endeavor to carry out his policy of restoration, and that he will receive sufficient backing in the present congress to enable him to do so. They admit that the entire dependence of their cause rests now upon the firmness displayed by Mr. Cleveland. They admit that without the armed support of the United States they have no hopes of re-establishing the monarchy, and that without foreign aid they have no hope of overthrowing the government.

Willis Keeping His Mouth Shut.

Minister Willis has absolutely nothing to say on the situation beyond a reiteration of the statement that he is awaiting further instructions from Washington, which have been rendered necessary by certain contingencies which have arisen since his arrival. What these contingencies are no man knows officially.

The royalists claim that if congress refuses to settle the matter in favor of the exqueen, as proposed by Mr. Cleveland, the Hawaiian affair is liable at any moment to assume international proportions and hint that both England and Japan will take a hand. But little credence is given this view. It is learned upon authority coming directly from the ex-queen's residence that after her recent interview with Minister Willis, she at once went to British Minister Wodehouse and thanked him for the advice he had previously given as to how she should conduct her negotiations with the United States government through its Hawaiian

representative. All efforts to find out the position to be taken by the British in case trouble occurs have thus far failed. Everybody connected must be lowered on our side, and in the last analysis it will be labor, and capital, in the long run; the loss of capital is also a loss of labor, for capital employs labor, and lost with the British legation is ominously silent. Within the last few days the British cruiser Champton steamed out ostensibly for target practice, but she kept within two miles of shore for over two hours, taking inland bearings and finally steamed out about seven miles and began target practice, after which she returned suddenly to the harbor, having been away bout one-third of the usual time occupied by British vessels upon such occasions. This procedure has been variously commented upon by the royalists and annexa-

Lill is Revengeful.

Inquiry into the ex-queen's policy in the case of her restoration is outlined by several of her leading politicians to be one in which general amnesty will be granted to her or conents with few exceptions. After careful inquiry among the leading royalists these exceptions were learned to be President Dole Minister Thurston, Attorney General W. O. Smith and Chief Justice Judd of the supreme court.

The annexationists claim that the ex queen will never have a chance to wreak revenge either on these men or any others so long as there is an American alive in Hawan.

Considerable anxiety has been felt lately owing to the renewed poor health of President Dole. During the past week he has been resting at home and has not appeared at the foreign office except in cases of urgency. His physician says that his health is not seriously impaired. When last seen by the representative of

the Associated press, the president expressed

the hope that the congress of the United States would aid Hawaii in reaching her ultimate destiny, from which he believed neither diplomatic intrigue nor force could long deter her, and affirmed that believed such steps would be taken on the opening of that body as would do away with the necessity of the provisional government meeting the proposed policy of restoration with force, which must certainly result, if Cleveland's administra tion attempted to again saddle a native monarchy upon the waite population of Hawaii.

Among the annexationists the idea of the establishment of a commonwealth in Hawaii in case the present government is left upon its own resources seems to be taking deep root. In case such plans should materialize in the future the American model will probably be followed.

Surprised by the Corwin.

At 6 o'clock the United States revenue cutter Thomas B. Corwin arrived unexpectedly in the harbor. Almost as soon as the Corwin dropped her anchor in naval row, Captain Musger came ashore and went av once to the American legation, where he remained closeted with Minister Willis for over an hour. It is learned positively that he delivered extensive dispatches from Washington.

This morning at 9:20 the Associated press reporter called at the executive building and found all the ministers, including President Dole, in their offices. Interviews with the cabinet show that the government interprets President Cloveland's message to

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SERIES THREE **DECEMBER 22, 1893.** THE BEE COUPON. World's Fair

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congress which the Star published in an extra this morning to mean: "I will restore the queen peacefully, if possible, and in case I find this cannot be done, I will refer the matter to congress for settlement."

Will Resist Restoration Stubbornly. President Dole assured the Associated press reporter that in case Minister Willis made any advances either before or after

the sailing of the Mariposa looking to restoration, this government wished it announced in the most public manner that such negotiations would make no headway here, and if pushed would be absolutely rejected by the provisional government. "The provisional government," said Presi-

dent Dole, "has arranged every detail for protecting life and property, and is also well prepared to resist with force the overthrow of the provisional government if attempted by external means. Yes, you can say that if the worst comes we will conduct a stubborn resistance."

The steamer Mariposa at noon was an nounced to sail at 5 p. m. Inquiries at the office were answered that" the company delayed the steamer for the purpose of furnishng the latest news to the United States.

A visit to the Philadelphia this morning showed everything quiet aboard. It was learned, however, that cipher dispatches sent by the Washington government to Minister Willis had been sent aboard the Philadelphis to be translated and they were then returned to the American legation.

A special session of the executive council adjourned at 3 p. m. after considering the situation and discussing further plans of defense in case of unfriendly action by Willis. At 3 o'clock no communication had been received by the cabinet from Minister

Salled Too Soon for the News.

Late this afternoon a visit to the executive building showed active state of preparation, and the officers expressed themselves as ready for the unexpected, should it happen. The royalists are uneasy at the pros pect, and annexationists declare, that if they are forced to go down it will be with colors flying. The very latest order which has been issued is to the citizens' reserve ruard to be on the alert.

The Mariposa is to sail in a few minutes. The Associated press correspondent has just learned that the cipher dispatch received by Will's per the Corwin amounted to seven pages. They were translated by officers of the Philadelphia. One of the officers who made the translation said to a responsible erson this afternoon:

"If I were a revalist, knowing what I do. would consider the game was up so far as the ex-queen is concerned."

TESTIMONY OF A WOMAN. Mrs. Mead of Ann Arbor, Mich., Talks o

the Hawaiian Situation.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Mead, the wife of Prof. Mead of the University of Michigan and a sister of W. R. Castle of Honolulu, the well known revolutionist, in an interview with a representative of the Associated press, said that her friend who wrote her from Honolulu thinks that Min-ister Willis Became disgusted with the royalists as soon as he found what a position they held in the community there. Mrs. Mead says: "She is a Hawaiian, and that means as much there as an American does here, and does not refer to color. Her whole family are Hawaiians and were loyal to the monarchy of the dynasty of Kamehameha. The present royal family has none of the attributes of royalty except licentiousness and greed. The revolution was not against the monarchy, but against the immorality and corruptness of the court. They do not care what style of government they have so it is a good one. All the better classes of the community, without respect to color, were opposed to the queen. She was not only corrupt and immoral herself, but wanted to drag the nation down with her. She wanted to undo all that the mission-aries had done, and what wonder then that the children of those missionaries, all of whom wished to see the country go forward instead of backward, rebelled? 'My friend says Minister Willis has seen

and have determined to prevent its undoi at the cost of their lives." AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

all this and cannot but sympathize with the people who have made Hawaii what it is

Ch'ef Justice Ide Ready to Begin Business Fital Epidemic of Measies. Aria, Samoa, Dec. 6 .- [Correspondence of he Associated Press, per Steamer Mariposa. 1 -via San Francisco Dec 21.-The most important topic in Samoa during the past nonth is the new chief justice, Henry Clay Ide. He has lost no time in getting the affairs of his office in working order. He has had two or three important cases in ourt and is also employed in arranging a system for registration and dealing with real estate. The death roll from the epidemic of mea-

sles throughout the islands is expected to reach 1,000. Mayor Mayben, who has for some ti east acted as secretary of state to the Samoun government, has resigned that posi-tion. For a considerable time there was

friction between him and the consuls, who have been acting as advisers to the king, which culminated in the Samoans asking Mayben to resign.

AMUSEMENTS.

It would be impossible to crowd into an evening's entertainment a greater list of specialty people than are now appearing at the Fifteenth Street theater with the New Boston Howard Athenaum company. Europe has been ransacked for specialists and the result is a surprisingly good performance, headed by that queen of the London music halls, Miss Lottle Collins, the creator of "Ta-ra-ra." But she comes with new songs and dances and appears in a musical sketch with Mr. Albert Christian, who plays a curate with considerable ability, although he comes to this country as one of London's best concert hall singers. He has a rich baritone which shows careful training, and his rendering of the finely written song. "Benedicite." was a treat, even in a clever vaugeville show. Miss Collins is a surprise; she is a terminal property. she is a terpsichorean cocktail with "ginger on the side, her new song, "Marguerite," while not so catchy as "Ta-ra-ra," being a much more artistic effort.

Severus Schaffer is the king of equilibrists. He stands alone in his specialty and his performance deserves the name o Conroy and Fox raised the roof for half an hour, their entrance on the lankest steed that ever drew breath convulsing the

audience and their good-natured wit caught thought the applause would never come to an end.

Marion, Hayes and Marion are clever athletes, their tumbling being particularly remarkable. The Avolos made a hit with their xylophone ducts, while "Arvillo" and "Terry" contributed new "turns" to the

best variety performance ever given on the Standing room was sold at 8 o'clock which is something most remarkable with Christ-mas only three days away. But the attrac-tion is a notable one and will undoubtedly play to the capacity of the house during its short season in Omaha.

Did the Jset Act on Herself ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 21 - Mrs. Frank Roadson died iast night, naving committed suicide. Last October she deliberately drove a two-inch nail into the top of her head pounding it down with a stove iron even with the scalp. She became partially par alyzed, but fived until yesterday. The nail was discovered two days ago and removed.

but too late to save her life. Mexican Indians on the War Path. HERMOSILLA, Mex., Dec. 21. -The Yaqui Indians have started in on their winter campaign of depredation and a large number of outrages have been committed py them in the Sierra Madre mountains. Information was brought here of a raid which about fifty

Indians made on a ranch near the settlement of San Jaris a few days ago. The Indians not only destroyed by fire all the buildings, but killed four cowboys who resisted. An not only destroyed by fire all the buttings, but killed four cowboys who resisted. An effart is being made to capture and punish

AT THE COUGHLIN TRIAL.

Juror Benson Entirely Recovered-Dr. Perkins' Testimony.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21 .- Juror Benson, whose illness threatened to scripusly retard the progress of the Coughlin case, is entirely recovered. His physician is confident that he will be able to retain his place until the conclusion of the trial.

Dr. Charles F. Perkins completed today the testimony which was interrupted by adournment last night. The witness said that he had been present at the post merten held on the body supposed to be that of Dr. Cronn. Death, he testified, was caus d by the numerous wounds upon the head and neck. He was unable to determine, he said, whether or not the large wounds on the temple and behind the ear had been made before or after death.
A sensation was caused in court during

this rfternoon's session when the prosecu-tion called Mrs. Andrew Foy to the stand, as it was expected that she would be asked to testify today. The defense immediately ob-jected to her testimony, and the jury was taken from the court room while the point

was argued.

Attorney Scanlan, for the prosecution, begged the court to allow the witness to give her story. "Your honor," said he, "It is a question of only whether this woman can testify at all or not. Since 4 o'clock this morning this woman's life has been in peril. Tomorrow we may look for her and she may not be found. The defense talks about Mrs. Foy being insane. I have not the least doubt she will be insane or dead before long unless this horrible story of hers is divulged. this horrible story of hers is divulged.

Judge Wing protested that the state had agreed last night to defer Mrs. Foy's testi-

nony until tomorrow.

Judge Tuthill finally decided to hold her over and sent an officer to guard her. Where the court sent her he would not say.

Detective G. J. Torch testified yesterday to having found upon the floor of the Carlson cottage a key which exactly fitted the trunk in which the body of Crovin was carried away. He positively identified the key as being the one found in the cottage. The defense made a strong fight against the admission of this evidence.

The finding of Mertz adds another dra-

matic incident to the trial. The part he took in the former case had made the milkman many enemics, and he left Chicago broken in purse. In his wanderings he reached San Francisco, and as a waiter in a beer garden there was recognized by a for-mer Chicago customer. Every effort will be made to bring him back to testify. John J. Cronin, a brother of Dr. Cronin, was called to the witness stand. He testifled he had identified the body found in the catch basin as that of his brother. He was

positive of the identification, because of a peculiar birthmark found upon the body. Coughlin declared today to a reporter that ne never in his life saw the Carlson cottage, and was ready at any time to go on the stand and say so to the jury. If his counsel approves this the appearance of Coughlin on the witness stand will prove one or the sensations of the trial.

Testified Prendergast Is Sane. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-Corporation Counsel Kraus, Judge Horton, before whom Prendergast was given a preliminary hearing, Jail Guard Robert Waltace, Jail Clerk Price and other witnesses testified that they considered the prisoner sane. It is thought that the case will go to the jury Saturday, as the evidence will prob-ably be complete tomorrow.

The afternoon was taken up by the evi-

dence of Drs. Spray and Bluthardt, medical experts, both of whom declared that they believed the prisoner sane. All hope of finishing the evidence this week was abandoned when the state announced, just be fore the adjournment of the court, that it had ten more medical experts to put on the stand. This will take at least until next Wednesday before the case goes to the jury, MARRISON'S RECEPTION.

Philadelphia People Honor the Ex-President-One of His Characteristic speeches. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The reception of ex-President Benjamin Harrison by the Injon League club tonight, in point of grandeur, attendance and good fellowship, far exceeds any similar demonstration in this city. The representatives of every class and of both the great political parties were present to do honor to the man who so recently was the executive of the nation. Both houses of the federal government were represented the Pennsylvania-executive and his official colleagues, members of the legislature, prominent private citizens, the mayor of this city and distinguished visitors from many states and municipalities were among the throng of 1,500 people who crowded the hall pariors and reception rooms to grasp the hand of General Harrison. Whitelaw Reid

rated with flowering plants and bunting and various colored electric lights added to the orilliancy of the scene.
At the end of the collation which followed ne reception, District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia county called upon Mr. Harrison for a speech provious to which three cheers had been given for the ex-president.

and other men of world-wide fame, already gathered here. The house was profusely deco-

Mr. Harrison said: MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE, FELLOW CITIZENS: I am deeply gratified to receive this cordial evidence of good will from the men of this most loyal city. You have gathered as citizens of Philadelphia to give evidence of respect to a citizen of another state. It has been my pleasure in the past to witness your alteriance to American institutions and the pride that you have manifested in the civil security guaranteed by the constitution and the law of your commonwealth and of the United States.

We have, as citizens of this great republic, duties to perform, duties which we owe to ourselves and our children, as well as to the people and the government.

We carry into every home the protection of the law and keep open those avenues of civil life maintained by our fathers. As I said last evening, the humble are often trodden upon. There is need to be aroused a public sentiment that will make lynching and similar outrages an impossibility; a sentiment that will tolerate no reform in violation of the constitution and of the rights of other men.

No sooner had Mr. Harrison finished than three choors was again a long for the law and three choors was again a long for the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and the cohors was again a law of the law and MR. CHAIRMAN. MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

No sooner had Mr. Harrison finished than

bree cheers were again given for him. Whitelaw Reid, Senator Edmunds and Governor Pattison also spoke, the latter paying a high tribute to General Harrison. FLOUR OUTPUT.

Minneapolis Mills Do Another High Week's Work-The Market. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 21.—The Northwestern

Miller says: The mills in operation last week ground 131,090 barrels, against 140,985 parrels the preceding week, 188,855 barrels for the corresponding time in 1892, and 201, 790 barrels in 1891. The freight rates prevailing have made quite a difference with the mills. There is not much question but that rates are being made on the basis of 2714 cents from Minneapolis to New York, which is very low, and, as the roads claim that they will on January 1 advance it to 3714, the mills are running much more strongly than they would otherwise, in order to place as much flour as results in transit. to place as much flour as possible in transit before the new year. There were fifteen mills in operation today, and they were grinding at the rate of 28,000 barrels per twenty-four hours. A larger capacity would be in operation were it not that several mills are undergoing repairs that prevent them from starting. The low freight rates have rather stimulated sales of flour, as well as the production, and last week the orders booked about offset the output. Most of this had to be sold at very close prices, millers preferr-ing often to sail at cost rather than to have to shut down. A trifle more flour went for export than in the week before. The United Kingdom was the best buyer, and at bed-rock prices. The rise in cash wheat, so that it is about as high as May option, is a condition that works against the miller. The direct export shipments by the mills last week were 27,300 barrels, against 27,800 barrels the preceding week.

Movements of Ocean Steamers December 21. At Bremen-Arrived-Lahn, from New

At Queenstown—Arrived—Britannia, from New York. At San Francisco—Arri/ed—Mariposa. from Honolulu.

[CONTINUES PROM FIRST PAGE.]

capital sets no machinery in motion. We must then meet the reduction in the price of foreign goods, which are our competitors, by a reduction of the price of labor.

Rechgidzed Now. Time was when lower prices and higher wages were scoutof as incompatible and absurd and as things that could not exist together, but today in business they are recognized as reasonable demands when reasonable limited. bly limited.

bly limited.

Lower prices will take care of themselves, and so will higher wages, if they are not interfered with by competition from regions where the different social status causes laborers to be content with lesser results. laborers to be content with lesser results. The consumer will take care of himself if you look after the producer, for he is one and the same person. But while this bill in its principle, if it has any, is not unprotective it will be absolutely so in practice, not only in its direct reductions, but also in its indirect reductions, sure to come from the change from the specific duties to ad valorem, which is a marked feature of the

An ad valorem duty, as the name implies, one which varies according to the prices is one which varies according to the prices.

If prices could be exactly determined it
would be fair. But unfortunately prices are
very much matters of opinion, on which
honest men may differ much and rozues much more. Inasmuch as the duty depends on the price, a cheat on the price is a cheat on the duty. If a piece of goods is worth \$6 per yard and the duty is 25 per cent the correct duty is \$1.50. If the price be involced at \$1.50 a yard the duty collected becomes proportionately lower, and not only is the government cheated out of its property but the manufacturer is cheated out of the protection his government has promised. This, therefore, is no theory. It is within the experience of every merchant that goods which cannot be purchased at all in Europe can be purchased, duty paid, in New York at lower prices than like goods can be purchased by the honest merchant, who values them at their true market value and pays the duty demanded by the government, and yet these ad valorem duties, thus objectionable, have increased in number, everywhere being sub-stituted in nearly all the schedules for specific duties.

Given as an Example.

How the bill will act as a revenue raiser. and how it can act as an injury to the government and the producer both together is well examplified by the pottery schedule. An amount equal to two-fifths of the amounts of the imports are made here, valued at \$3,400,000. Nine and one-half million dollars worth are imported. Under existing law, the revenue obtained is \$5,500,-000. Under the proposed bill, if the manufacturers hold their own, and the most sangume friend would not dream of that, the loss in revenue would be \$2,000,000; if the manufacturers were entirely driven out and all our wares had to be imported, the loss in revenue, even then, would be \$883,000. The crockery schedule seems hardly to be managed with a view to revenue. While it would be impossible to specify the probable effects of this bill, a few of the

most important may be touched upon. As to the future relations between Canada and the United States, it perhaps would not be decorous for us to talk fully, but there are those who believe that what they think is the manifest desliny of this continent is one nation and one market and one develop-ment. Those who have that thought in their minds will see bow little this bill com pared with existing laws, conduces to that end. Those on the other band who look upon the Dominion simply as another na-tion, will be surprised to see how freely is accorded to her privileges and opportunities in derogation of those of our own citizens; privileges and opportunities for which the Dominion would be glad't to give ample and unstinted concessions. By this bill they receive all, without money and without price.

Appailing Feature of the Bill. What effect also this bill will have on the treaties made by the last administration with Cuba and Spanish-American countries. the committee presented no calculations. If we should lose anything thus gained it would be an addition to the general misfortune of this bill.

the bill decreases the revenue, according to the calculations usually made by the Treasury department, as compared with 1893, about \$74.000,000. This large deficit, coming as it does, upon a depleted treasury, is appalling in a bill for revenue only. How the great hole in our resources as a nation is to be filled no one knows. At this date not even the committee itself knows, unless the president, anticipating in his message to congress the report of the committee on ways and means, shall affirm to the commit-

ee itself the wished-for clew.
Against the consideration of such a bill. making such a delicit and leaving it unac-counted for, the minority vainly protested when the bill was laid before the committee. Who would dare, if of sound and statesman-like mind, to make a deficit of \$74,000,000 and blindly vote it, with no plan in sight to meet the expenditures! That same protest we make to the house and to the country. bill ought not to be reported without the in-ternal revenue bill, which is to make up the

Has Stirred the Entire Country. Are we to pass the bill and then be coerced into the other? Who knows if they were presented together that we might not prefer to stay where we are? The progress of this attempt at what has been called reform has already created such feeling that the country is stirred all over. When the scheme of revising taxes by methods used in the time of war is presented in addition to those now mposed, there may be such further revui sion of feeling as will accomplish the work of defeating this bill.

While, as party men, we might rejoice at its passage, as citizens we think the exi gencies of the present time are superior to even the most defined political advantage and advise that the bill do not pass. We have not thought it advisable to make any

ippeals to passion or prejudice.
In 100 representative cities, where the number of employed exceeds 2,500,000, fully one-third are without employment. These are engaged in the protected industries. Those who thought they were beyond the touch of the tariff now know the solid fact that all industries are prosperous or that none are. We spread this all over the country and the result will startle even the unthinking. It is not necessary for us to bring this to public view. No ingenuity can keep it out of everybody's face and eyes. Workingmen all over the country are ex pressing their deep and sorrowful feeling We will not strive in any way to increase the turmoil which this bill has aiready cre-ated. An end can be put to all this by the defeat of this bill. The best way to put an end to this agitation is to put an end to the

The following are the important features of the subjects treated of specially by the minority members of the ways and means

Woolen Behedule. In discussing the woolen schedule the committee says: This schedule, as proposed in the committee bill, is in some respects the most reprehensible. It proposes to destroy at a blow the great industry of wool growing, which now ranks as seventh is the value of its products among the several braiches of agriculture, and which has heretofore been recognized as an agricultural product descripting and requiring protection under every administration and by every tariff agt, since that of May 22, 1824. 22, 1824. Nothing short of the total destruction of

this important industry can be counted upon

as the consequence of placing both wool and mutton on the free fist. It is a fact, established by experience, that at the prices for wool now prevailing in the foreign market farmers cannot continue the business of wool growing without absolute yearly loss. Dur-ing the past year, owing to the impending threat of free wool and a radical reduction in woolen goods, the prices of domestic wools of all descriptions have fallen from 30 to 50 per cent below the prices that prevailed a year ago. Even at these figures there has been little market for wool, and many farmers have still ou their hands this reason's clip, which at this time of the year was being rapidly converted into goods by mills which now stand idle. Offered as a Sacrifice.

The value of the sheep has fallen equally with the value of their clip. The depreciation in the value of this species of agricultural property from the two sources may be conservatively stated at \$5,000,000. The bill deals with the wool manufacturer in terms scarcely less radical than those ac-

corded the wool growing industry, upon which it so largely depends. It proposes to revolutionize the manufacture of woolen goods by transferring it from the basis of dutiable materials to free wool, a change more radical than any textile industry i any country was ever forced to make without the most careful provision for a safe and gradual readjustment. Ignoring this feature of the situation the majority would compel our wool manufacturers to make this leap in the dark divested of the safeguard of specific duties and subjected to lower ad valorems than will offset the difference in cost of production. We have secured in the United States a magnificent wool manufactured states as magnificent wool manufactured states. facturing industry, in which over \$300,000, 000 is invested, making every variety of woolen goods and employing more than 250,000 operatives. This industry the ma-

School of the William Shift of

lority offers up as a sacrifice on the altar of The time allowed by this bill is of no more rvice than no interval at all. facturer must lose an entire season, for it he manufactures goods his loss will be greater than though he kept his mills closed. The terms of the bill are equivalent to an edict from the committee commanding every woolen manufacturer to shut down, and keep shut down until the bill becomes a law, and turning thousands of operatives into the streets.

The bill has been scarefully devised, apparently for the purpose of crippling the domestic manufacturer in advance of a new tariff, so that he will be left bruised and broken when the time arrives for him to begin competition for the market under duties of from 60 to 75 per cent less than at present. The punishment meted out to our wool manufacturers for daring to invest their capital in this useful and important industry is severe and condign.

Illogical Character of the Bill. The metal schedule presents some features that illustrate in a significant way the illogical character of the bill. Among these may be mentioned the substitution in almost at cases of ad valorem for specific duties; the making free of a number of articles called "raw material;" the disregard of the rela-tions that exist between more and less fin-ished products and the totally inadequate duties named upon certain leading articles. Some ideas seem to have prevailed in the minds of the majority to the effect that duties should be adjusted in proportion to The advance of the article in manufacture.

The advance of the article in manufacture, the idea does not seem, however, to have been very successfully worked out. For example, iron ore is made free, and reckoning 60 per cent of the metallic iron to a ton of ore, the manufacturer of pig iron is given an advantage as to duties of \$1.35 a ton on his product. But on the other hand, the amount of protection thereon is reduced about \$1.50. The ingots, which are the raw material of steel blooms, are made to bear a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem; the blooms which are the raw material of steel rails bear the same duty, and the steel rails, the last finished product, bear the same duty Such incongruities run all through the

schedule and are apparent to any one familiar with the processes and products of ron and steel manufacture.
That which lies at the base of our iron and steel industry is iron ore. The existing duty thereon is 75 cents per ton. The revenues from its importation, aggregated the last fiscal year over \$500,000, \$507,976.19. It is proposed under a "tariff bill for revenue only" to throw away absolutely every cent of this large revenue by putting iron ore on

Another Source of Revenue Affected.

the free list

Having sacrificed over \$500,000 per annum of revenue to the vagary of free trade, the "tariff bill for revenue only" proposes to affect another large source of revenue by serious reduction of the duties on pig iron. That duty now is \$6.72 per ton. The duty proposed is 23% per cent ad valorem, or about \$1.60 to \$1.90 per ton, a lower tariff than was ever before proposed on this arti-cle. That suggested by the Mills bill was \$6 per ton. Under the tariff of 1846 the duty was 30 per cent ad valorem.

There are two provisions in the bill, which, when brought side by side, disclose in a significant way its sectional character Hoop or band iron or steel bars, an ad valorem of 30 per centum, "except as other-wise provided for." The "otherwise pro-vided for" has reference to iron or steel for baling cotton, which are placed on the free

Under the existing law the duty on tin plates is 2.2 cents per pound. The duty at first proposed by the committee was 40 per cent ad valorem, but has been changed to a specific duty of 1.2 cents per pound. It will be observed that the proposed duty is I cent per pound less than that of the present law. This means a severe blow to an enterprise which, under existing conditions. ditions, has grown to immense proportions. and which promises, under proper protec-tion, to be one of the great industries of the

country. Duty on Steel Ralls.

The present duty on steel rails is \$13.44, and under existing conditions might safely be reduced, but the proposed duty of 25 per cent ad valorem is indefensible. Some commanding reason ought to be presented for manufing reason ought to be presented for such an immense cut in duty, greater than any other proposed by the bill. If steel billets merit a duty of 25 per cent, and steel blooms a like duty, it would seem to go without saying that rails should bear a bigher rate. In harmony with the doctrine of protec-

tion the Fifty-first congress deemed it its duty to give protection to the growers of cane and sorghum sugar by way of bounty. The bounty provided by the law of 1890 was in the nature of a contract made with congress with each and all persons who should engage in the production of beet, cane or sorghum sugar of certain saccharine strength which should, under that contract, receive the which should under that contract, receive the bounty provided for by an appropriation from the treasury. Under the provisions of this understanding large amounts of money have been invested and a larger amount of sugar has been produced in the United States during the past three years than in any similar number of years before in our history. Especially is this the case with

beet sugar. Bituminous Coal.

One of the most amazing propositions of the bill is that bituminous coal shall be placed on the free list and the millions of dollars per annum (almost) that we receive from its importation by way of revenue is absolutely thrown away. Coal has little value save as it gets it from labor. It is worth almost nothing in the hills; would b Coal has little worth absolutely nothing were it not for the prospect of being mined. It is not a raw material, for it is not worked into any further shape, but is consumed and done for at once. Call it raw material in the hills, if you please; it then cuts no figure in a tariff bill. Except for a short period, it has always borne a duty. Under the revenue tariff of 1846 it bore a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. No change has been made in the duty since 1872. The Mills bill provided the same rate as the present law—75 cents per ton. Now it is proposed to make it free. It is the most universally prevalent of all subjects of American industry. There are few states or territories that an interference with it will

Plate Glass Manufacturers

There is no more splendid illustration of the benefits of our protective system that to be found in the manufacture of particular glass. American enterprise and energy in the development of this industry have resulted in a vigorous home competition so as to bring down the price of the product to one-half of what it was ten years ago. We one-half of what it was ten years ago. We have now in operation in this country twelve competing plants, having a capital of \$12,-000,000, a capacity of 8,000,000 square feet of glass annually. Every material used in the manufacture is of American production, excepting only sods ash. Eight thousand men are employed and, with their families, probably 40,000 people in all are interested in the maintenance of this industry.

Settled the Strike. WEBSTER CITY, Ia., Dec. 21.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - One bundred chicken pickers working for Ellingson & Mather, shippers of poultry in this city, struck yesterday for more wages. The firm iast year paid 2½ cents for picking a chicken. This year, owing to the low price of fowls, they only pay 2 cents. At these prices the men average \$1.75 a day. Today sixty men signed a contract to return to work at the oid prices.

Horticulturists in Session GLENWOOD, Ia., Dec. 21 .- | Special to THE BEE.]-This is the second day of the meeting of the Southwestern Iowa Horticultural society. Many are here from other parts of

the state and much enthusiasm is manifeated among the apple growers.
Colonel Murphy, who led lows to victors in the apple display at the World's fair, has a nice collection of Mills county apples and vegetables upon exhibition T. M. Beehtel of the "Q." Profs. Pammel and Budd of Ames, George Van Houghton, President Coleman of the state society, and many other prominent horticulturists are present. Tonight the visitors were banqueted at the opera house.

BILLIARDISTS DISAGREE. Ives and Schaeffer Are Not on Speaking

Terms Now. New York, Dec. 21 .- There was not the good cheer at the banquet held last night in Delmonico's, at which the minor prizes of the recent billiard tourney in Madison Sauare garden were to be girlded between Mesars Ives, Slosson and Schaeffer, that was expected. Maurice Daly was there and was master of ceremonies. The winner of the tourney, Jake Schneffer, did not show up, and this threw a wet blanket on the whole affair. Both Slosson and Ives were present. W. A. Spink, manager for Schaeffer, appeared and stated that Mr. Schaeffer, owing to a previous engagement, would not be able to attend. Mr. Spink, however, said he was there to receipt for any mone that might be coming to Schaeffer. Mr. Daly then stated the gross receipts had

been \$5,000. After deducting the expenses Mr. Schaeffer would receive \$1,050.50, in addition to the purse offered the winner of \$1,500. Mr. Ives would get \$1,181.67, and Mr. Slosson \$787.87, a total of \$3,938.90. The money was accordingly paid over, excepting the check for the \$1,500 purse held by John Seever, sporting editor of a morning paper, who would not give it up without Mr. Schaeffer's individual receipt. Mr. Slosson asked Mr. Spink why Schaeffer did not show up. In reply he said that Mr. Schaeffer did not know about the dinner. Mr. Schaeffer he continued transport in the dinner. he continued, was not invited here. Mr Spink had this to say of the difficulty:

"Messrs. Schaeffer and Daty had a warm and unpleasant argument Saturday night at the Union league. Schaffer and I were playing billiards, when we were asked to give an exhibition of fancy shots. I was to play first and Mr. Schaeffer next. I was playing and the 'Wizard' was waiting his turn bue in hand when a member came up and told me to cease, that Mr. Ives was go ing to play fancy shots. That of course shut Mr. Schaeffer out. He traced the affair lirectly to Daly." "Do you know that positively!"

"Mr. Schaeffer says he does positively," was his answer. Mr. Schaeffer would not talk last night for

Mr. Daly says the banquet was given by

the players to their friends and they would jointly bear the expense. He professed ig-norance of Mr. Schaeffer's feelings in the Amateur Athletic Contests, NEW YORK, Dec. 21 .- The preliminary poxing and wrestling championships of the

Metropolitan association were held in Central opera house tonight. The results in

part were:

Boxing (105 pound class), Jack Moran, National Athletic club, defeated T. Tully, Clippe Athletic club; Frank Lewis, Lexington Athletic club; Frank Lewis, Lexington Athletic club, won from Patrick Higgins, Cathedral Athletic club; J. Madden, Pastime Athletic club, beat L. Sheridan, Clinton Athletic club; F. A. Brennan, Williamsburg Athletic club, own from M. E. Cardon, Empire Athletic club.

118-Pound Class—T. Goode, Acorn Athletic club, beat T. Moran in two rounds.

Wrestling: 100-Pound Class—R. Bennett, National Turnverein, threw L. Carson in four minutes, five seconds; J. Rensland, St. George Athletic club, threw R. P. Pfortner, Pastime Athletic club.

Ovation to Alix's Owner.

RED OAK, Ia., Dec. 21 .- [Special to THE BEE. | - Morris J. Jones, owner of the world's champion racing queen, Alix, was tendered a banquet by the citizens of Red Oak at Hotel Johnson last night in honor of the little mare's return, after her sensational race at Chicago. All of the prominent horsenen of southwestern Iowa were in attendancd. Numerous toasts were responded to Among those present were Hon. Smith Mc-Pherson of Red Oak, Judge Keenan of Shenandoah, Hon. Lou Genung of Hastings and Hon. Thomas Hysham of Red Oak Hon. Joseph Junkin, as toastmaster, made a happy speech welcoming Alix's home coming. It was an advent long to be remembered by those who attended.

Mitchell Still Confident. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 21 .- "Billy" Phompson, Mitchell's manager, arrived at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. In an interview ne stated that Mitchell was confident of winning and that he is in most excellent condition.

The work of preparing the areus for the Corbett-Mitchell fight began this afternoon. A large force of men was put to work at the fair grounds to construct the building in which the fight will occur.

American Kennet Club Session, NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-The American Kennel club met here today and discussed the question of admitting new clubs. William 2. Reick of New York presided and there were present delegates representing clubs in Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Boston and Philadelphia. The delegates discussed he date of the next bench show, which it was decided to hold in this city on a date in February to be decided at a future meeting.

They Evidently Need Cash. New York, Dec. 21 .- Joe Chovinski, the San Francisco boxer, and Steve O'Donnell of New Zealand were matghed this afteruoon to fight to a finish at catch weights. Queensberry rules, within five to eight weeks for the best purse. The Duval Athletic club of Jacksonville, Fla., may offer a purse.

Attention, Conventions. All members of the Convention Base Ball club are requested to meet at headquarters 513 North Sixteenth street, on Friday evening, December 22, to make arrangements for Christmas game of ball. THOMAS BERMINGHAM, Manager.

Bankers Conter. A delegation of bankers from St. Joseph and Kansas City arrived in Omaha yesterday and registered at the Paxton. The party consists of S. P. Walker, T. H. Burk-man, George C. Hull and J. G. Scneider of St. Joseph and W. H. Winants and F. P. Neal of Kansas City. At 10 o'clock they met several members of the Omaha Clearing House association and held a long session, at which the exchange

on checks was thoroughly discussed. It is hinted that the object of the present conference is to devise a satisfactory settlenent of the existing system which is the cause of so much complaint among business men and which has been detailed at length in previous issues of THE BEE. Sustained the Board of Heatth.

At a meeting of the homeopathic physicians of the city at the Paxton last night he question of vaccination to prevent a posepidemic of smallpox was discussed. The general sentiment was that the dancer was not so imminent as to justify compulsory vaccination and a resolution was passed sus-taining the action of the Board of Heath in

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ESCAPED AN AWFUL DEATH

Peril in Which Three Hundred Coal Miners Were Placed.

SURROUNDED BY FIRE IN A DEEP MINE

All but One Reach the Surface in Safety-The Man Responsible for the Accident Fataliy Burned Scenes of Excitement.

MINONE, Ill., Dec. 21 .- At 5 o'clock this afternoon, fire which is still burning, broke out in the mine operated by the Chicago & Minonk Coal and Mining company, and held 300 miners in deadly peril of their lives. All made their escape and but few were injured. The man most seriously injured is George Erbland, who caused the disaster. He is desporately purned and his chance of recovery is very slim. Erbland started the fire by attempting to light his torch while standing near a large can of kerosene. The gas from the oil flamed up as he lit his torch and in his efforts to extinguish the flames he upset the can of kerosene, which at once gave the flames great impetus. The can was upset close to the dry timber lining of the walls of the main shaft and this was ablaze in an instant.

Spread Like a Finsh.

The fire spread with appalling rapidity and for a time it seemed as though the 300 men in the shaft must perish. About 100 of them, however, were taken up the main shaft before the fire repdered it useless to attempt to escape by that route.

The wildest kind of rumors were affoat and a panic prevailed around the mouth of the shaft, where the families of the 200 imprisoned miners and others attracted by the disaster had formed a large crowd. Three attempts were made to lower hose to put out the fire, but without success. Finally it was seen that unless the men succeeded m escaping through the three ventilating shafts, their hope of life was gone. Fortunately, every man reached the foot of the three ventilating shafts and were quickly drawn to the surface. Inside of an hour after Erbland attempted to light his torch all the men were safe above ground, half strangled and blinded with the smoke, but medical aid and fresh air soon brought them Still Burning Flereely.

At midnight the fire is still burning and is absolutely beyond control. The only way of extinguishing the flames will be to flood the mine and this will be done tomorrow. It is impossible tonight to approximate the amount of damage done

POLICEMEN HELD UP.

Desperate lowa Tramps Make Things Lively at Oskaloosa. OSKALOOSA, Ia. Dec. 21.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-This evening fifteen tramps held up a deputy sheriff and two policemen and robbed them of arms and valuables. One of the tramps was fatally shot and the officers badly bruised. The militia and others are scouring the vicinity and will make it hot for the tramps if they

Harlan Found Guilty.

SIGOURNEY, Ia., Dec. 21. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Jesse Harlan case of Hedrick was brought to a close vesterday with a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictmet. Sentence will be pronounced Sat-urday morning. When Harian was brought in to hear the charge to the jury he tried to work the insanity dodge by jerking chairs around, rushing to the window with elenched hands and accompanying his acts with a perands, and accompanying his acts with a feet deluge of curses. The sheriff forced him into a chair and the jury proceeded to show their appreciation of the scene. From the onusual fiendishness of the crime. his wife to attempt to take her life and another pure life perhaps ruined, there has been great interest in the case.

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES! It is not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter. But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy manufreturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprietors, and imitations of well known goods. We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such imitations and simulations of "CARTER'S LIT-TLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best policy": it is just as true that "Honesty is thebest principle."

AMUSEMENTS BOYD'S MERRY AMAS ATTRACTION.

STATURE SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

HOYT'S greatest satirical farce on all the FUN BRASS MONK-CAST STAR

BOYD'S Friday Securing Dec. 20. DAMON PYTHIAS

J. Edgar Owens as Damon, Frank Lindon as Pyth-ias. Edna Lindon as Calanthe and fifty people in the cast. special Scenery, Superb Costumes, a Perfect Production.

PRICES—\$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c. Sale of scats opens
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